

GAM

he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

GALLOPER. *n. f.* [from gallop.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet. *Martin. Husb.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

To **GALLOW.** *v. a.* [azelpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,

And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

It is worth then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r

Of *gallowglasse* and stout kernes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

GALLOW. *n. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by *Gallows*.] more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Galgæ*, Gothick; *zealga*, Saxon; *galges*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus*, *furca*, Latin; others from *gall*, high; others from *gallu*, Welsh, power; but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *azelpan*, the gallowes being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of *gallowes* and *gallowes*. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*

I prophesied, if a *gallow* were on land, This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowes*, and places of execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallowes*, may be allowed to feel the smart of waips while he is upon Tyburn road. *Suiff.*

2. A wretch that deserves the *gallows*. Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy. *Shakespeare.*

—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallow* too. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWFREE. *adj.* [gallow and free.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by my consent, And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GALLOWTREE. *n. f.* [gallow and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame, On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Fai. Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose, Drops into Styx, and turns a foland goose. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBADE. *n. f.* [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdash; **GAMBA DO.** boots worn upon the legs above the shoe. The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GAMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for game or gamester.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.* *Gamboge* is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To **GAMBOL.** *v. n.* [gambiller, French.] 1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics. Bears, tigers, ounces, pards, *Gambol'd* before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

GAM

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen, *Gambol'd* on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood *Gambol* around him in the wat'ry way, And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start. 'Tis not madnes That I have utter'd; bring me to the test, And I the matter will record, which madnes Would *gambol* from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GAMBOL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode, And beafts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank. For who did ever play his *gambols*, With such insufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

GAMBRIL. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse. What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Greiv.*

GAME. *n. f.* [gama, a jest, Islandick.] 1. Sport of any kind. We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness. Then on her head they set a garland green, And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*. *Fai. Qu.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult. Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more; Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton's Agonist.*

4. A single match at play. Advantage in play. Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand, And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

5. Scheme pursued; measures planned. This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

6. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry. If about this hour he make his way, Under the colour of his usual *game*, He shall here find his friends with horse and men, To set him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

7. What arms to use, or nets to frame. Wild beafts to combat, or to tame, With all the myst'ries of that *game*. *Waller.*

8. Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beafts, shall be his *game*, With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

There is such a variety of *game* springing up before me, that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chase. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer; I and my Chloe take a nobler aim, At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game*. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began, A mighty hunter, and his prey was man: Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name, And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game*. *Pope.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people. The *games* are done, and Cæsar is returning. *Shakespeare.*

Milo, when entering the Olympick *game*, With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To **GAME.** *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.] 1. To play at any sport. 2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Gaming* leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GAMMECOCK. *n. f.* [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight. They managed the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GAME-EGG. *n. f.* [game and egg.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred. Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey, To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GAMMEKEEPER. *n. f.* [game and keep.] A person who looks after *game*, and sees it is not destroyed. *GAMESOME.*

GAN

GAMESOME. *adj.* [from game.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful. Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Colma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gamesome*; I do lack some part Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses play, And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GAMESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment. *GAMESOMELY.* *adv.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.

GAMMASTER. *n. f.* [from game.] 1. One who is vitiously addicted to play. Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play; The steward brings the deeds, which must convey The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and matadores: her humours are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superstitious whims relate, That fill a female *gamester's* pate; What agony of soul she feels, What a knave's inverted heels. *Suiff.*

2. One who is engaged at play. When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms, The gentler *gamester* is the loosest winner. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* sees always more than a looker-on; but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which fetters business straight. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. A merry frolicsome person. You're a merry *gamester*, My lord Sander. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. A prostitute. She's impudent, my lord, And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

GAMMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GAMMON. *n. f.* [gambone, Italian.] 1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the fitch. Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold: A rusty *gammone* of some sev'n years old. *Dryden's Jun. Sat.*

Gammone, that give a relish to the taste, And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast, That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice. The quick dice, In thunder leaping from the box, awake The founding *gammone*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

GAMMUT. *n. f.* [gamas, Italian.] The scale of musical notes. Madam, before you touch the instrument, To learn the order of my fingering, I must begin with rudiments of art, To teach you *gammut* in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gammut* some musicians make A perfect song, others will undertake, By the same *gammut* chang'd, to equal it: Things simply good can never be unfit. *Dante.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage, That rant by note, and through the *gammut* rage; In songs and airs express their martial fire, Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addison.*

GAN. for began, from *gin* for begin. The noble knight *'gan* feel His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To **GANCH.** *v. a.* [ganciare, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Poecetius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis Gemunt onuli, vel fude trans sinum Luctantur acia, pendulive Sanguineis luctantur unguis. *Muse Angl.*

GANDER. *n. f.* [gansa, Saxon.] The male of the goose. As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *Camden's Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **GANG.** *v. n.* [gangan, Dutch; gangan, Saxon; gang, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously. But let them *gang* alone, As they have brewed, to let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

GAO

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbutnot.*

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence. Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange, Fable 21.*

Admitted in among the *gangs*. He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GANGHON. [French.] A kind of flower. *Airjarth.*

GANGLION. *n. f.* [galyphion.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It relists, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harris.*

Bonefitters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wifeman.*

GANGRENE. *n. f.* [gangrene, Fr. *gangrena*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay, By cutting hope, like a leapt limb, away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is fettered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison's Spectator.*

To **GANGRENE.** *v. a.* [gangrene, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification. In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away, Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To **GANGRENE.** *v. n.* To become mortified. My griefs not only pain me As a lingering disease; But finding no redress, ferment and rage, Nor less than wounds immedicable Rankle and fester, and *gangrene* To black mortification. *Milton's Agonist.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GANGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GANGWAY. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Ditt.*

GANGWEEK. *n. f.* [gang and week.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Ditt.*

GANTLEPE. *n. f.* [gantlet is only corrupted from *gantelope*, *GANTLET*.] *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But wouldst thou, friend, who hast two legs alone, Wouldst thou to run the *gantlet* these expose, To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden's Jew.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GANZA. *n. f.* [gansa, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies, And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

GAOL. *n. f.* [gaol, Welsh; geol, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*. Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *goal*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house Be my retentive enemy, my *goal*? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

GAOLDELIVERY. *n. f.* [gaol and deliver.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. Then doth th' aspiring soul the body leave, Which we call death; but were it known to all, What life our souls do by this death receive, Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punishment. *South.*

GAOLER. *n. f.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. This